645 662 664 665 *Aden*

a strange place, and what may suit the British, whom no-one understands, does not *ipso facto* suit all the peoples of the Colonial territories.

645 652 The Standing Finance Committee, to which I have referred, was composed then, as it is now, of all the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council and only two of the Official Members, the Chief Secretary and the Financial Secretary, the former presiding. Here was a very heavy Unofficial majority in a very vital place, for the Standing Finance Committee controlled Government spending and carried out annually a detailed examination of the Colony Budget, a task which every spring entailed hours and hours of work and long and often acrimonious meetings, which always ended with an increase in mutual esteem. The Government men were able officials and good fellows, and you could have travelled far and long before you came upon a body of Unofficials more public spirited and less self-seeking.

645 662 664 665 Gradually we all became more articulate, more experienced and more responsible in our actions and in our words. Our main platform was the expansion of education, the provision of adequate housing for the mass of the population, the provision of a good new civil hospital, and lastly, steady political development. It is curious that in those early days of the Legislative Council no-one clamoured in the Council for elections or for self-government, and we did not adopt the usual "run before you can walk" attitude of minority parties and extremists in some other Colonial Legislatures. It was not because we were apathetic, but rather, I suppose, because being older men than is usual in such institutions we were more alive to our own and other people's limitations and realised that we must learn our job before we could ask for promotion. At the same time we realised also that what was in one way our strength, for it indicated experience, was also our weakness, for some of us were too set in our ways to welcome change in a rapidly changing world. The yeast of youth was needed to leaven the experience of age, and I am glad to say that we did realise that, and in 1950 on behalf of my colleagues I stressed this point when I said:

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

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remedy the first need was never in my hands, but the opportunity to produce some form of marketing organisation was, and it has taken shape and should be on the way to finding new and extending old markets for the fruit and vegetables of the Protectorate. It will have to overcome the conservative ideas of the Boards of Directors of Shipping Companies who prefer the more expensive Egyptian produce nicely wrapped up in pink paper to cheaper and better quality produce unwrapped. Nasser has possibly helped the Marketing Officer indirectly, and a judicious purchase of pink paper and elegant crates, for which of course they will be charged, will persuade the P. & O. S.N. Company, The Orient Line, the British India and other Shipping Companies to support a Protectorate which has so far remained loyal in the face of grave provocation. I made every effort I could personally to interest the vast purchasing power of the 22,000,000 net registered tons of shipping using Aden port every year, but I made no impression.

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The primary need was undoubtedly for money, but that was the one thing that was not forthcoming in sufficient quantity to make any real impression. During the eighty-nine years that India was responsible for the Protectorate not one single penny was made available for any form of development or for the provision of any form of social service. Since 1928 when the Colonial Office became responsible for the 112,000 square miles and the 800,000 or so inhabitants, the average annual subvention would amount to £90,000 or 1.35*d.* per head of population. A total sum of £2,000,000 has been made available from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and no direct grant, other than the £10,000 in 1940 for food production, was made for development purposes before the inception of that fund. If the whole or the major portion of this sum could have been devoted to agricultural projects much might now have been completed which has still to be started, but the demands of the Health and the Education Services had to be considered and the improvement of communications was a major item which consumed more than half of this sum, and the amount left for agricultural development, which would

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648 bring if not plenty at least enough to the inhabitants, was pitifully small.

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178. In all rural areas education seems to be of secondary importance to the inhabitants and the Aden Protectorate was no exception to this rule. In 1931 there was scarcely a school to be found worthy of the name anywhere in the Protectorate outside the towns of Lahej and Mukalla. There were Koranic teachers in most of the villages and an elementary education in Arabic for those willing to pay was available in the larger towns from private tutors or the owners of small private schools.

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[648] By 1956 there were one hundred and ten Primary Boys' Schools, five Primary Girls' Schools, and in addition there were six Intermediate Boys' Schools and one Lower Secondary School, and the States were contributing over £61,000 a year to the Protectorate Education Service while the United Kingdom contributed about £15,000. During the same year the Colony, with a population of 140,000, was spending £250,000 on their nineteen Primary Schools, ten Intermediate Schools and four Secondary Schools, including Aden College and the Technical Institute, but then they were well-to-do and it was their own money and they did not have to go cap in hand to the Treasury.

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875 Still, in spite of everything, the progress was good and the real problem in the Protectorate was not so much the lack of funds to build schools as lack of staff for the schools which had been built and were planned for the future. The Colony had not sufficient good men to staff their own schools and even if men had been available it would not have been possible to pay them an attractive wage without upsetting the wage scales of other State employees and thereby disturbing seriously

[648] the economy of the smaller States. Lahej had tried to solve the problem by importing Egyptian teachers, and they could only afford that luxury because the Egyptian Government subsidised this form of propaganda. It was not a policy that any sensible person would advocate, and I was convinced that the Sultan would one day regret bitterly that these political missionaries were ever imported.

The Quaiti State had been able to draw on the Sudan for

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

teachers to supplement and to train local talent and theirs was a happy choice, but unfortunately when men were wanted for States in the Western Protectorate no more were available. The Sudan could use every competent teacher in her own schools and was disinclined to release men for us even if they had been prepared to come, which was improbable.

The only solution was to make the most of local talent and this was done by Teacher Training Classes organised by the Director of Education in the Colony. The scheme is working well, but the demand for more and more men grows annually as that infectious disease, education, spreads rapidly through the whole of the Protectorate.

I am not writing a textbook and therefore I must keep away from figures as much as possible, but a few cold and concrete facts can often tell a story more clearly than pages of literary effort. This is so in the case of the Health Service. Twenty-five years ago nothing had been done and no real effort was made until after the World War. In 1956 there were five hospitals with a total of one hundred and ten beds, two of which were also Health Service Training Centres, and fifty-five Health Units or Dispensaries, as well as three Mission Clinics, and the States were spending at the rate of £28,000 a year compared with the United Kingdom contribution of £33,000 a year. I am afraid it does not sound very much, but it was in fact a tremendous advance. It sounds pitifully small when one realises that at the same time the Colony was spending £250,000 a year on their Health Service, to say nothing of the "Queen Elizabeth II" Hospital which will probably cost a million and a half pounds before it is completed. In fairness, however, it must be stated that the Colony Hospital was open to serious cases from the Protectorate just as the Aden College and Technical Institute had special facilities for Protectorate boys.

For many years the only medical assistance and treatment that the Protectorate people could obtain was from the Medical Officers of the Royal Air Force, and only then if they were close to a landing ground, and from the staff of the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital at Sheikh Othman who were always willing to travel into the Protectorate to care for the sick. Then

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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642 178 be nominated in the first instance. It was realised that eventually the members of the Legislative Councils would be elected, but when precisely that major step forward would be justified would depend on a number of things, not the least of which would be the degree of responsibility shown by the members themselves.

In the beginning it was the intention to make the Federal Authorities responsible only for customs, communications, education and public health; services which lent themselves to central control and which were, with the exception of customs, already subject to a certain degree of direction by advice. It was not intended at this juncture that the Federal Authorities would interfere in any other way with the independent internal authority of the States. When the Federations became firmly established and the advantages of federal control more generally understood, more and more subjects would be transferred to federal control. It was to be a gradual process.

652 648 The Protectorate is a deficit area and, excluding the cost of defence services, costs the British taxpayer about £800,000 a year. This sum includes, among other things, the cost of the Government Guards and the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion and subventions to States to help them maintain their own internal security forces and in certain cases to aid them with the development of State Administrations. It is not really a very large sum being probably less than one pound her head of population a year, but it was clearly undesirable to increase the British taxpayer's burden unnecessarily. Therefore, the financing of the federal scheme was of primary importance. The centralisation of the customs service was an economic measure which would result not only in a saving in administrative and collection costs, but would make practicable the levy of import and export dues on goods entering and leaving the Protectorate. The saving in administrative cost is obvious when it is realised that one reasonably efficient centrally controlled organisation would replace twenty-five separate organisations, only three or four of which could be described as reasonably efficient. The object of the exercise was not to deprive individual States of their principal source of income and bring them even closer

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2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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to bankruptcy than they were already, but to provide, by saving on administration costs and by levying a realistic export duty on cotton lint, an income sufficient to pay for the Federal Authorities and for subventions to the States to compensate them for their loss of customs revenue. Careful examination of the details of the scheme proved conclusively that it was a practical proposition. At the present time all tobacco, cigarettes and petroleum products imported into the Colony and subsequently exported by land to the Protectorate pay full Colony duty or excise and no drawback is granted. Once the Federal Authorities had been established there was no practical reason why the Colony should not be asked to grant a customs drawback on goods subject to Colony taxation re-exported by land to the Protectorate. This would enable the Federal Authorities to impose their own import duty and increase their revenue without the consumers being adversely affected.

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One further question which required consideration was where the Councils should meet. At least one previous attempt to bring the Western Protectorate States into closer relationship had failed because the meetings between the Rulers had been held in the State of the then most important and advanced Ruler. Prestige and jealousy reared their ugly heads in no time. I did not intend that that mistake should again be made. The obvious place for the Western Federation was the Colony, at any rate, in the beginning until something in the nature of a Canberra could be agreed upon, or brought into being, where accommodation for meetings and for the delegates was available and where inter-State jealousy would be avoided. In the Eastern Protectorate the meetings would have to take place in Mukalla in spite of the very real drawback occasioned by the smaller States' fear of Quaiti domination. There was no alternative; the Colony was too far away even with the improved communications.

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This then was, in brief outline, the Federation scheme which was laid before the Rulers at Government House in January 1954. The meeting was well attended by the Western Protectorate Rulers whose only absentees of note were the Haushabi Sultan, always a trifle weird, who was having a dispute with

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[652] They[1] are only too well aware Aden that while the Colony has an income of nea[illegible]on pounds a year and pays its way with a high st[illegible]u-cational and social development, the Protectorat[illegible]t least six times the population and twelve hundred times the area, has a possible income of about half a million pounds a year and would be unable without the annual subvention from Her Majesty's Government to maintain the very indifferent educational and social standard at present existing. This leaves out of all account the cost of maintaining security in the area and the heavy expenditure on frontier watch and ward. At present any union between the Colony and the Protectorate could not be described as an attractive business proposition, and the Aden Association has a number of shrewd business men among its members. The Aden Association has three elected members on the Legislative Council, all of them Arabs, and one other member of the Council (who is a Hindu) may be described as a collateral of the Association if he is not, in fact, a member which he may well be. My personal knowledge does not go beyond 1956 and by this time there may well have been some realignment among the Council members.

The next Party deserving of consideration is the South Arabian League which originally advocated union between the Colony and the Protectorate. It was never very strong and its policy was never very clearly defined. Unlike the Aden Association and that organisation's parent, the Muslim Association, it had some rather nebulous connection with the States bordering the Colony. Two or three years ago their platform underwent a fundamental change when some members began to advocate union with the Yemen as well as with the Protectorate, with the result that the more stable elements broke away and became independents.

The third Party is the National United Front whose stated policy is union with the Protectorate, the Yemen and the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman and the setting up of a South Arabian Independent State. This party is an amalgamation of the Nationalists who insist on independence and will be content with nothing less, the left wing of the South Arabian League and a few Free Yemenis who work for a more liberal form

[1] [i.e., the Aden Association. -Analyst]

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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Minority Communities and Political Development

The Somalis, of whom there are thousands in the Colony, 563
are, generally speaking, of an arrogant disposition which does not make them any better loved by the Arabs who consider them to be socially inferior. They are good workers in the house or wherever they can sit down to the task, and taxis and launches suit their temperament admirably. They are becoming politically conscious and already have one Somali elected member in the Legislative Council. The Arabs have found that politically they are a force not to be underestimated.

All the real leaders of the communities have striven and continue to strive to improve racial relations and to engender in their followers a loyalty not to their individual race or tribe, but to Aden itself and encourage them to consider themselves primarily as citizens of Aden, as Adenese rather than as Arab, Jew, European, Indian, Pakistani or Somali. In this they have been reasonably successful and it is no longer uncommon for the leaders of the communities to join together as citizens of Aden to do honour to a distinguished guest.

So much for the human backcloth to the political development which took place during the five years of my term of office, and now for the economic wings and the stage is set.

In 1937, the year of the transfer from India to the control of 652 ● 178
the Colonial Office, the income of the Colony was £140,000 to meet the full cost of the administration, the police, medical and educational services and public works; there was no financial assistance in the form of a subvention from His Majesty's Government. Two years after emancipation came the World War, with the need for the strictest economy, a godsend to Aden financially as it enabled her not only to balance the annual budget but to put something aside against the day when development could be considered and new buildings for hospitals and schools would be practicable once more. By 1955 the Colony's annual income had reached the £4,000,000 mark and the latest Development Report bound in dark red, a rather menacing colour, and optimistically called "Development Plan 1955—60", shows that approximately £10,000,000 is being spent, or has been spent, on schools, hospitals, housing and all the normal social services. This figure does not include 800

648 This figure does not include Aden
652 the £4,000,000 which was obtained from Her Majesty's
178 Government in the form of an Exchequer Loan at 4½ per cent. for thirty years, to provide administration services and roads at Bureikha, services necessitated by the £45,000,000 Refinery and the £7,000,000 harbour with alongside berths for the great crude oil tankers completed by the B.P. Company in 1953. The finance for Colony development has been found from local Aden Government resources to the extent of £5,000,000 and a further £1,300,000 has been raised on the London Market, while the British Government has contributed £450,000 and a further £150,000 has been earmarked for a specific item, from the Exchequer Loan. The balance required to complete the programme amounts to some £3,000,000 and it is proposed, under the Development Plan, to raise a further loan of £3,500,000 in London.

652 I give these figures, not because I have the least desire to
178 compile anything in the nature of a statistical account, but
[871] because they give in brief a clear indication of the expansion economically of the Colony in the short period of less than twenty years. I have already given figures showing the tremendous advance in education over the same period, which is of particular significance when it is realised that those figures are ninety per cent. Arab, as most of the children of the minority communities attend schools which are under unofficial control although they receive very substantial annual subsidies from the Aden Government.

000 The stage is set and the prologue is spoken by Sir Muhammed Mackawwi—he was knighted in 1949 for his great public service to his country—one Saturday evening in August 1951, as he and I were sitting on the roof of his garden house at Sheikh Othman. We had dined together and were drinking our coffee and enjoying the cool night breeze after the humid heat of a rather still day for that time of the year. Suddenly he startled me by saying:

"I am not sure that we are ready for democracy in Aden, not, that is, for democratic Government, and yet in some ways we Arabs are more democratic, truly democratic, than are you British."

3:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MM1 Aden MM1

436 Subsidiary coins are legal tender for sums not exceeding one rupee. Indian Government currency notes are in circulation—the denominations being Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 50 and Rs. 100.

652 The Finance Officer of the Colony is the local Currency Authority but the National Bank of India, Limited, who are the Government Bankers, co-operate with Government in all currency matters, the withdrawal of unserviceable notes and coinage and the provision of new currency being arranged through them.

Weights and Measures

804 The Imperial weights and measures and certain Indian weights are in common use. For instance, the Indian Tola, which is equivalent to approximately half an ounce, is at present used as a unit of weight for inland postal purposes, but its use will probably be discontinued in the near future. There is a local "maund" weight of 28 lbs., as compared with the Bombay maund which is about 80 lbs.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

651 The Colony, as such, came into being on the 1st April, 1937, and the financial year runs from the 1st April to the 31st March. The figures of actual revenue and expenditure for the first year, 1937/38, and the revised estimates for 1938/39 are as follows:—

REVENUE

	Actual 1937–38.	*Revised Estimates 1938–39.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Duties, Taxes and Licences	10,19,774	9,60,000
Fees and Receipts for Government services	1,43,175	1,20,000
Contributions and Reimbursements ...	3,69,494	3,94,000
Posts and Telephones	6,59,573	4,00,000
Miscellaneous	60,580	16,000
	22,52,596	18,90,000

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EXPENDITURE

	Rs.	Rs.
Recurrent	15,52,570	16,09,000
Extraordinary ...	1,44,407	1,34,000
	16,96,977	17,43,000
Surplus	5,55,619	1,47,000

The principal decrease in revenue is under Posts and Telephones, receipts from the sale of stamps having been exceptionally heavy in

3:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MM1 Aden MM1

the year 1937–38 owing to the new issues introduced on the inauguration of the Colony and in connection with the Coronation. The marked reduction in miscellaneous revenue is due to the closing down of the Perim Coal Company, from which special revenue amounting to over Rs. 40,000 was received in the previous year.

The variations on the expenditure side are of a minor nature and call for no special comment. The Extraordinary expenditure is entirely in respect of public works.

It is anticipated that the Colony's accumulated surplus at the close of the year 1938–39 will be in the region of Rs. 3,20,000 as shown below :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Deficit taken over as at the 1st April, 1937		3,82,170
Actual Surplus for 1937–38	5,55,619	
Estimated surplus for 1938–39	1,47,000	
		7,02,619
Estimated surplus as at the 31st March, 1939		3,20,449

Public Debt

The Colony has no public debt.

Taxation

The main source of revenue is Income Tax, which is levied under the Income Tax Ordinance, 1937. The net proceeds in the year 1937–38 amounted to Rs. 5,90,700.

There are no Customs Duties, but drugs, intoxicating liquors and perfumed spirits are required to be deposited in the Excise Warehouse and are released on payment of the appropriate duty. The revenue for 1937–38 from such Excise Duties totalled Rs. 2,02,857.

The only other taxation measure of any importance is the tax on salt produced locally and exported or sold for local consumption. The present rate of tax is 8 annas per ton and the revenue in the last financial year amounted to Rs. 1,33,200.

The revenue derived from the taxation of motor vehicles accrues to the Aden Settlement, which body undertakes the maintenance and improvement of roads.

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS

Port Administration

The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 33 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides) is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act, V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of three officials including the Chairman, who is also Chairman of the Aden Settlement, and seven non-officials.

3:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MM1 Aden MM1

647 The Trustees are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years.
504 Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the Approach Channel and Inner Mooring Basin, except the four deep water berths, is 32 ft. 6 in.; there are five oil berths connected to the land installation by submarine pipe lines; two of these berths have been dredged to a minimum depth of 35 feet at L.W. There are two other berths dredged to a similar depth available for the supply of bunker coal and for general purposes.

The Port Trust maintain a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and six pilots.

The Aden Port Trust publish a separate administration report.

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is an Officer of the Royal Indian Navy and is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Aden Port Trust Finance

651 The following statement shows the opening and closing balances
652 with actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1939:—

Opening balance on 1st April, 1938 ...	Rs.	7,68,687	8	11
Receipts for the year 1938–39	Rs.	18,59,376	10	9
	Rs.	26,28,064	3	8
Expenditure for the year 1938–39 ...	Rs.	20,00,472	3	9
Closing balance on the 31st March, 1939	Rs.	6,27,591	15	11

Note.—The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year. The above figures are therefore based on the working of the financial year.

Municipal Administration

642 The Municipal Administration of Aden is carried on by the
643 Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement subject to the authority of the Governor under the powers vested in him by the Aden Settlement Regulation VII of 1900 as amended by Regulation V of 1919 and 1927.

Municipal Finance

Revenue

651 No new forms of taxation were introduced in 1938. The revenue of the Aden Settlement Fund for the year 1938 has increased owing to the large import of kat and also to the increase in the number of

3:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 Mnl Aden MM1

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deck passengers who entered the Fortress by sea, paying temporary registration fees and further to the receipts from Markets and Zariba fees.

The following table shows the principal sources of revenue for the years 1934–38. As the period under report commences from 1st January to 31st December no comparison can be made between this period and the revenue of the previous four years.

No.	Principal sources of revenue	1934–35.	1935–36.	1936–37.	For Nine months from 1st April to 31st December, 1937.	1938.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Taxes	3,69,235	3,68,985	4,09,711	3,78,221	4,28,615
2.	Licences	41,422	43,851	48,692	34,235	50,385
3.	Permits	13,624	14,034	16,019	11,415	16,866
4.	Rents	71,337	74,883	85,068	64,332	81,675
5.	Fees	76,927	90,022	1,02,960	87,581	1,17,497
6.	Sales	9,090	5,820	4,314	2,011	4,808
7.	Royalties	46,580	65,135	50,565	48,500	42,000
8.	Miscellaneous receipts such as contributions grants and interest on investments, etc., etc.	52,998	70,760	54,857	43,125	77,134

Municipal Debt

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A loan of Rs. 3,00,000/- was obtained from the Aden Port Trust at an interest of 4½ per cent. per annum in February, 1935, in order to repay the balance of the loan from the Indian Government at an interest of 6 per cent. per annum in connection with the Water and Drainage Schemes.

A regular Sinking Fund is being maintained towards the repayment of the Port Trust Loan.

Expenditure

The following table shows the expenditure for the years 1934–38. As the period under report commences from 1st January to 31st December, no comparison can be made between this period and the expenditure of the previous four years.

3:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MM1 Aden MM1

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No.	Expenditure.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	For Nine months from 1st April to 31st December, 1937.	1938.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Administration ...	80,738	82,589	73,917	68,870	91,131
2.	Public Works ...	32,102	32,518	31,656	29,901	41,913
3.	Lighting	33,814	35,959	33,289	25,285	27,628
4.	Police	42,730	42,957	42,824	32,700	40,835
5.	Hospital and Dispensaries.	28,819	26,617	26,915	14,893	26,665
6.	Vaccination	5,205	5,086	4,923	3,578	5,424
7.	Anti-Malaria ...	6,629	6,571	6,617	4,766	6,395
8.	Plague	4,521	4,243	4,212	3,222	3,407
9.	Tawella rain water and Sheikh Othman wells.	4,259	4,158	5,665	2,426	6,706
10.	Roads	66,788	65,747	58,204	50,051	70,838
11.	Sanitation and Public Health.	1,73,621	1,71,303	1,63,428	1,22,511	1,60,499
12.	Markets and Zaribas ...	8,120	8,058	8,293	6,768	11,519
13.	Slaughter Houses ...	3,233	2,989	2,889	2,616	3,218
14.	Gardens and Public Museum.	15,297	16,203	13,420	11,558	32,887
15.	Veterinary	2,648	2,723	3,849	3,117	1,408
16.	Registration	23,981	21,352	22,207	17,854	23,737
17.	Dhobiwada and bathing places.	3,186	4,416	3,334	2,736	3,434
18.	Cattle stables ...	1,235	1,491	911	512	956
19.	Public and Conveyance	1,745	1,536	2,161	2,147	2,055
20.	Miscellaneous ...	37,726	39,159	53,444	19,774	1,08,205

FINANCIAL POSITION ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1938

Opening balance on 1st January, 1938 Rs. 14,46,385
Closing balance on 31st December, 1938 Rs. 16,04,170

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4:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1937) 1939 MM1 Aden MM1

Currency.

The monetary unit is the Indian rupee (silver) and is legal tender for any amount. The subsidiary Indian coins are:—

Silver—
Half rupee.
Quarter rupee.
Nickel—
Four anna piece.
Two anna piece.
One anna piece.
Bronze—
Single pice (¼ anna).
One pie piece (1-12th anna).

Subsidiary coins are legal tender for sums not exceeding one rupee. Indian Government currency notes are in circulation—the denominations being Rs.5, Rs.10, Rs.50, and Rs.100.

Prior to the transfer of Aden to the control of the Colonial Office the Government of India maintained a Currency Reserve in Aden. The reserve as it stood on the 1st April, 1937, was allowed to remain in Aden to meet the requirements of the Royal Air Force against payment to the Government of India in London. The reserve was reduced to about Rs.6 lakhs by the end of 1937 and will soon be exhausted. When it is exhausted, the provision of currency in Aden will be arranged through the banks. The Government, however, will take steps to see that both the coinage and notes in circulation are kept in good condition.

Weights and Measures.

The Imperial weights and measures are in common use, as also are certain Indian weights. For instance, in the Post Office inland letters are exchanged at so much per *tola*: foreign letters, however, are weighed by the ounce. A *tola* is the weight of a freshly minted rupee, *i.e.*, 0·4114 of an ounce. Eighty *tolas* = 1 *seer* and 40 *seers* = 1 Bombay *maund* (about 80 lb.). There is, however, a local *maund* which is only 28 lb.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

As the Colony only came into existence on the 1st April, 1937, the figures of revenue and expenditure for the first financial year are not yet available. The approved and revised estimates for 1937-8 are as follows:—

REVENUE.

	Approved Estimates. Rs.	*Revised Estimates.* Rs.
Duties, Taxes, etc.	931,000	950,000
Court Fees and Government Services ...	91,900	110,000
Reimbursements	325,260	350,000
Posts and Telephones	261,000	600,000
Miscellaneous...	55,000	50,000
	1,664,160	2,060,000

4:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1937) 1939 MM1 Aden MM1

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EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	Rs.
Recurrent	1,586,244	1,597,000
Extraordinary	73,200	160,000
	1,659,444	1,757,000

It will be observed that the chief revenue increase is under Posts and Telephones and the item responsible for this is the sale of stamps to collectors and dealers, both the new issue introduced on the inauguration of the Colony and the Coronation issue.

653 The increase under Extraordinary Expenditure arises out of
652 the necessity to build quarters for the Chief Justice, the Legal Adviser and the Education Officer.

652 The surplus for the year 1937/38 will be just over Rs.3 lakhs, which will practically wipe out the excess of liabilities taken over from the Government of India. It is estimated that the financial year 1938/39 will open with assets just about balancing the liabilities.

Public Debt.

The Colony has no public debt.

Taxation.

651 The main source of revenue is Income Tax which is levied under the Income Tax Ordinance 1937. In the case of every company and registered firm the rate is two annas and four and a sixth pies in the rupee; in the case of individuals, etc., the rate varies from six and a half pies in the rupee on incomes over Rs.2,000 to two annas and four and a sixth pies in the rupee on incomes over Rs.100,000. In respect of the excess of total income over a specified figure which varies from Rs.30,000 to Rs.75,000 according to the circumstances. Supertax is also charged.

There are no customs duties, but there is an excise duty on intoxicating liquors.

The production of salt is subject to a tax which is collected when the commodity is exported or sold for local consumption. Practically the whole of the salt tax revenue is derived from salt exported to India and the Far East. The tax on salt so exported is 8 annas per ton.

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Municipal Administration.

633 The Municipal Administration of Aden is carried on by the Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement subject to the authority of the Governor under the powers vested in him by the Aden Settlement Regulation VII of 1900 as amended by Regulation V of 1919 and 1927.

Municipal Finance.

Revenue.

652 The following table shows the principal sources of revenue of the Aden Settlement for the years 1933-37. As the period under report is only for nine months, therefore no comparison can be made between this period and the revenue of the previous four years.

No.	*Principal sources of revenue.*	*1933–34.*	*1934–35.*	*1935–36.*	*1936–37.*	*For 9 months from 1st April to 31st Dec., 1937.*
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Taxes	3,74,801	3,69,235	3,68,985	4,00,711	3,78,221
2	Licences	39,340	41,422	43,851	47,692	34,235
3	Permits	14,520	13,624	14,034	16,019	11,415
4	Rents	71,468	71,337	74,883	75,068	64,332
5	Fees	72,291	76,927	90,022	1,01,960	87,581
6	Sales	19,655	9,090	5,820	4,314	2,011
7	Royalties	50,625	46,580	65,135	50,565	48,500
8	Miscellaneous receipts such as contributions, grants and interest on investments, etc.	55,271	52,998	70,769	54,857	43,125

Municipal Debt.

A loan of Rs.300,000/- was obtained from the Aden Port Trust at an interest of 4½ per cent. per annum in February 1935 in order to repay the balance of a loan obtained from the Indian Government at an interest of 6 per cent. per annum in connection with the Water & Drainage Schemes.

Expenditure.

The following table shows the expenditure for the years 1933-37. As the period under report is only for nine months, no comparison can be made between this period and the expenditure for the previous four years.

4:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1937) 1939 MM1 Aden MM1

652

No.	Expenditure.	1933–34.	1934–35.	1935–36.	1936–37.	For nine months from 1-4-37 to 31-12-37
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Administration ...	79,049	80,738	82,589	75,917	68,870
2	Public Works ...	28,709	32,102	32,518	31,656	29,901
3	Lighting	39,440	33,814	35,959	33,289	25,285
4	Police	42,415	42,730	42,957	42,824	32,700
5	Hospital and Dispensaries.	26,161	28,819	26,617	26,915	14,893
6	Vaccination	5,460	5,205	5,086	4,923	3,578
7	Anti-Malaria ...	6,878	6,629	6,571	6,617	4,766
8	Plague	4,583	4,521	4,243	4,212	3,222
9	Tawella rain-water and Sheikh Othman wells.	5,392	4,259	4,158	5,665	2,426
10	Roads	59,568	66,788	65,747	58,204	50,051
11	Sanitation and Public Health.	1,91,567	1,73,621	1,71,303	1,63,428	1,22,511
12	Markets and Zaribas	8,078	8,120	8,058	8,293	6,768
13	Slaughter-houses ...	3,296	3,233	2,989	2,889	2,616
14	Gardens and Public Museum.	14,470	15,297	16,203	13,420	11,558
15	Veterinary	2,969	2,648	2,723	3,849	3,117
16	Registration ...	24,806	23,981	21,352	22,207	17,854
17	Dhobiwada and bathing places.	3,382	3,186	4,416	3,334	2,736
18	Cattle stables ...	1,567	1,235	1,491	911	512
19	Public Land Conveyance.	1,853	1,745	1,536	2,161	2,147
20	Miscellaneous	28,368	37,726	39,159	53,444	19,774

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5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

579 Aden by sea. On the day before, the Commissioner of Police had resumed control of security in the Colony.

It was hoped that this calm would be maintained, but on 20th and 21st December feelings again ran high and there were renewed attempts at arson and looting.

On 24th December a bomb exploded in the coolie lines at Hedjuff, killing 2 Arabs and wounding 6, and on that afternoon, in view of the gravely tense situation and of the absolute necessity to use all available forces to put down disorder immediately it should occur, the Fortress Commander was requested to resume security control throughout the Colony and retained that function until 2nd February, 1948. The situation however had eased at the end of the month.

Civilian casualties during the riots were 33 Arabs, 4 Indian Muslims, 1 Somali, 78 Jews and 6 other persons of unknown race, killed. Very many were known to have been wounded or injured.

The Police suffered no fatal casualties, but an Assistant Medical Officer and one Levy were killed in the execution of duty.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, FINANCE AND TRADE

Development Committee

646 At the meeting of the Legislature held on 28th April, 1947, the Council adopted the First Report of the Development Committee as the general development policy for the next ten years, subject to periodic review of details in the light of experience, and the inclusion of such additional schemes as might prove necessary as a result of unforeseen circumstances.

652 The Estimates of the Colony for 1948–49 provide a total of Rs. 27,27,000 for approved development schemes.

362 His Majesty's Government agreed to make a free grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act towards the cost of working-class dwellings at Sheikh Othman. The amount of the grant is £27,500 during a five-and-a-half-year period. A further grant will be considered at the end of that period.

Economic Control

439 The hopes expressed earlier that it would be possible to dispense with
658 the Economic Control Department as restrictions on trade were lifted were unfortunately not realised, and the economic crisis which confronts the United Kingdom and the whole of western Europe is having a natural effect on the economic life of Aden, which is dependent upon the maintenance of a vigorous trade for its prosperity.

Since August, 1947, a policy of restricting imports to reasonable essentials and to those goods which are required for the entrepot trade was followed. The merchants co-operated with Government in making this policy effective and as a consequence Aden was able to make a substantial contribution to important foreign exchange reserves. Many essentials remained scarce and in order to ensure that there should be no further reduction in the standard of living of the great bulk of the inhabitants Government maintained a policy of making adequate supplies of essential

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

foodstuffs available to the public at cheap, and in the case of flour at subsidised, prices. The position of entrepot goods, particularly textiles, fluctuated during the year. At the beginning of the year the position was difficult but supplies of American textiles and later of Japanese and Chinese textiles enabled the merchants to re-establish this trade, which was assisted as much as possible by the ready granting of re-export licences to countries within Aden's economic orbit.

There was an increase in the cost of living during the year though a slight fall occurred latterly. The increase was accounted for mostly by an increase in prices in common articles imported from outside. For instance, rice rose from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per paily owing to the imposition of an export tax by the Government of Egypt, and soap increased from 4 annas a cake to 6 annas. It must be borne in mind, however, that the consumption of the various articles which together make up the cost-of-living figures have altered greatly since 1939, consumers switching from one kind of foodstuff to another, depending on supplies available, and spending a smaller proportion of their money on articles, such as clothing, which have so greatly risen in price.

Colony Finances

The Colony opened the financial year on 1st April, 1947, with a surplus balance of about Rs. 190 lakhs. During the year it was estimated that the balance would be increased by another Rs. 13 lakhs. Consequently the surplus balance on 1st April, 1948, should be in the region of Rs. 203 lakhs. This figure is exclusive of Rs. 100 lakhs, which is in the Reserve Fund. The total net assets of the Colony therefore amount to over Rs. 300 lakhs (or £22½ million sterling).

This is probably the high-water mark of the Colony's surplus. During 1948–49 it is proposed to spend Rs. 23 lakhs more than will be received in revenue. This will reduce the surplus balance at the end of the next financial year to about Rs. 180 lakhs. The deficit in the 1948–49 Budget will arise entirely from the implementation of a part of the Development Programme; in other words, the deficit will be the result of capital expenditure. Revenue still balances recurrent expenditure despite the repeal of the excess profits tax, but the margin is now very small.

Customs and Excise Department

The work of the Department continued on normal lines during 1947, and there was no falling off in the collection of excise duties, which amount to about 15 per cent. of the revenue of the Colony.

Taxes on Income

The collection of revenue from income tax and excess profits tax continued to be satisfactory in spite of heavy excess profits tax refunds made on account of deficiency of profits.

The following legislation was enacted during the year:

(1) The Excess Profits Tax Ordinance No. 9 of 1947, which provides that the tax shall not be chargeable on profit earned after 1st May, 1947.

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

651 (2) The Income Tax Ordinance No. 11 of 1947 which makes provision for relief from double taxation. Arrangements have already been made with the United Kingdom Government to make this provision operative between the two Governments from 1st April, 1947.

Treasury

652 The work of the Treasury Department continued along usual lines during 1947. During the year, however, the Treasury was made responsible for the maintenance of accounts and calculation of pensions in connection with the newly established Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Fund.

Trade Registration

659 Since the economic crisis the Trade Registration Department was expanded in order to comply with the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that accurate and prompt figures of Aden's trade returns should be available.

INDUSTRY

Salt

439 During the war the salt industry was handicapped by the lack of tonnage to ship local produce to India and other places. Even in 1946 the position had not materially improved, as only about 90,000 tons were shipped, but 1947 brought increased prosperity to the industry. Exports totalled over 300,000 tons, or over three times the 1946 figure. Much of this was coarse salt shipped to Japan under a contract with the United Kingdom Government.

Fisheries

654 The Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies visited the Colony and the Protectorate in the early part of the year; he came to the conclusion that the waters of the Gulf of Aden showed great promise of early development.

As a result of this visit and in view of the urgent need for increased production of food and other fish products, the Secretary of State despatched to Aden a small team of experts to investigate the best methods of increasing the output of the local and Protectorate fisheries and the suitability of the local types of fish for canning and processing. The cost of this expedition is being met by a free grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The team was accompanied by the Government Fisheries Officer who will continue to advise Government on fisheries development when the other experts have completed their work.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

658 The new Director of Education arrived in the Colony from Eritrea on 3rd November, 1947.

871 The demand for educational facilities continued to increase, but diffi-

5:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

Statement of Expenditure for 1946–47 as compared with the Expenditure of the two previous years:

652

	1946–47 Rs.	1945–46 Rs.	1944–45 Rs.
1. Governor	88,530	87,911	81,153
2. Antiquities	11,595	—	—
3. Architectural and Town Planning	70,664	—	—
4. Audit	33,141	37,727	23,375
5. Ecclesiastical	7,502	7,248	7,590
6. Economic Control	1,41,523	—	—
7. Education	2,96,915	2,59,788	1,93,377
8. Electricity	5,74,890	5,87,868	—
9. Electricity Extraordinary	3,43,822	3,68,000	—
10. Excise and Salt	3,14,104	2,91,065	2,36,473
11. Judicial and Registration	1,14,115	1,07,633	1,21,686
12. Legal	39,718	—	—
13. Legislative Council	6,270	—	—
14. Medical and Public Health	10,09,942	8,19,703	5,18,038
15. Miscellaneous Services	13,88,726	1,76,489	1,29,216
16. Passenger Transport	1,14,635	—	—
17. Pensions and Gratuities	2,09,056	1,29,413	1,14,351
18. Perim	60,047	56,872	43,012
19. Police	5,80,144	4,43,036	4,21,875
20. Posts and Telephones	3,14,208	2,73,401	2,54,915
21. Prisons	82,335	73,559	58,936
22. Public Works, Water and Drainage	3,82,088	3,82,072	—
23. Public Works Recurrent	3,92,396	32,207	1,16,653
24. Public Works Extraordinary	8,70,905	7,05,726	4,25,709
25. Secretariat	2,40,625	2,44,143	2,11,011
26. Taxes on Income	27,834	27,350	25,398
27. Township Authority, Aden	3,48,753	2,41,746	—
28. Township Authority, Sheikh Othman	1,07,201	94,653	—
29. Trade Registration	16,729	15,465	15,392
30. Treasury	73,855	68,625	51,667
31. Veterinary	7,384	7,828	4,481
32. Emergency Measures	—	14,11,075	14,20,032
33. Aden Home Guard	—	1,334	5,034
34. Transfer to Reserve Fund	16,00,000	30,00,000	30,00,000
TOTAL Rs.	98,69,652	99,51,937	74,79,374

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MMI Aden MM I

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STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1947

Liabilities	Rs. as. ps.	Amount Rs. as. ps.
Deposits		
Post Office Savings Banks	21,38,477 12 0	
Post Office Reserve Account	1,54,428 11 9	
General Provident Fund	1,69,653 7 0	
Non-Pensionable Employees Provident Fund	67,461 8 0	
Non-Pensionable Employees Reserve Account	2,889 2 0	
Aden Centenary Poor Relief Fund	99,002 3 0	
Aden Cemetery Endowment Fund	9,647 9 5	
Supreme Court	54,169 6 4	
Balhaf Government Investment Account	40,000 0 0	
Bir Ali Government Investment Account	20,000 0 0	
Custodian of Enemy Property	15,47,414 4 0	
Mukalla Government Investment Account	15,34,407 1 0	
Seiyun Government Investment Account	3,01,892 4 0	
		61,39,443 4 6
Other Deposits		32,22,336 3 2
TOTAL DEPOSITS		94,61,779 7 8
Renewals and Replacements Fund, Water Supply and Drainage		6,23,559 13 1
Renewals and Replacements Fund, Electricity Department		10,13,963 1 6
Surplus Balance ex Aden Settlement Fund		30,18,020 7 1
Reserve Account		1,00,00,000 0 0
General Revenue Balance on 1st April, 1947	1,89,54,700 0 5	
Add Surplus for 9 months ended 31st December, 1947	21,17,572 13 6	
		2,10,72,272 13 11
TOTAL		Rs. 4,51,89,595 11 3

Assets	Rs. as. ps.	Amount Rs. as. ps.
Investments		
Post Office Savings Banks	19,99,290 15 0	
General Provident Fund	1,74,102 8 0	
Non-Pensionable Employees Provident Fund	86,504 7 0	
Aden Centenary Poor Relief Fund	99,002 3 0	
Aden Cemetery Endowment Fund	8,440 0 0	
Balhaf Government Surplus Fund	40,000 0 0	
Bir Ali Government Surplus Fund	20,000 0 0	
Custodian of Enemy Property	15,57,627 7 0	
Mukalla Government Surplus Fund	15,34,407 1 0	
Seiyun Government Surplus Fund	3,01,892 4 0	
Surplus Fund	3,17,36,942 1 0	
Renewals and Replacements Fund, Water Supply and Drainage	6,73,766 12 0	
Renewals and Replacements Fund, Electricity Department	9,53,436 11 0	
		3,01,35,411 15 0
Advances		8,98,984 12 0
Imprests		21,885 0 0
Drafts and Remittances		2,06,489 13 0
Cash		
Treasury	12,09,642 1 4	
Post Office	21,089 8 1	
Kamaran	38,263 12 2	
Crown Agents	5,242 2 0	
Joint Colonial Fund	23,06,666 10 0	
Indian Agents	1,39,308 6 3	
Supreme Court	524 6 0	
Mukalla	1,14,310 13 0	
Seiyun	35,465 11 0	
Township Authority, Sheikh Othman	6,360 9 11	
		48,76,823 15 9
TOTAL		Rs. 4,51,89,595 11 3

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 Aden MM1

871 for entry into the Secondary School who were excluded for a year as they were under age. Every effort has been made to admit as many pupils as possible to the schools in spite of the limited accommodation. Most of the schools cater only for primary education, and the large majority of their pupils are boys. Education for girls has not so far progressed beyond the primary stage, except in the two Convent Schools which employ English as the medium of instruction throughout and are attended by very few Arab girls and those only in the lower classes.

871 658 The schools directly maintained by Government provide primary and lower secondary education through the medium of Arabic, the mother-tongue of the large majority of the population. Higher secondary education is conducted through the medium of English. The teaching of English is begun in the first standard of the Lower Secondary School, but will probably be introduced in the primary schools in the near future. Aided schools similarly provide primary and lower secondary education through the medium of English, Gujerati, Hebrew and, to a limited extent, Urdu, the higher secondary education through the medium of English. English is thus the medium through which the children of all sections of the community unite for higher education.

The highest standard so far reached is School Certificate. There is no local establishment which provides post-secondary training, but a number of students attended courses at Bakht er Rudah in the Sudan and in Egypt.

871 652 Expenditure on education in 1947 was estimated at Rs. 4,58,000 as compared with Rs. 2,96,000 in 1946. It continues to increase and now represents over 5 per cent. of the total public expenditure of the Colony. This increase is reflected in the figures for attendance which show that the number of pupils in Government and grant-aided schools has risen from 2,877 to 3,780 in the same period.

871 658 Efforts were made to improve the standard of teaching in both Government and grant-aided schools. No teacher-training facilities were provided locally during 1947, but students were sent to the Sudan and Egypt for this purpose. It was possible, however, to start a teacher-training course at the Government Girls' School.

The Education Department has not been able to undertake any form of adult education. Provision for this type of education exists in the British Institute, where there are three classes in English and one for Cambridge Senior preparation. There are 40 students of various races attending these classes.

Evening classes for adult Arab women, numbering between 35 and 40, meet once a week at the Government Girls' School, and a second class for girls of over school-age numbering about 20 meet twice a week. Both these classes are run by the Principal of the Girls' School and are very popular.

HEALTH

000 During 1947 the long-planned improvements in staffing and equipment, delayed by difficulties arising from post-war conditions, began to

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

The cost of electricity to the general public is at the rate of 5 annas

per unit for lighting and fans, and 2 annas per unit for refrigerators. The power rates for industrial purposes vary with the amount used, and whether or not condensers are fitted to the motors. The average rate, however, is approximately 2·57 annas per unit. (An anna equals 1·125 pence.)

Revenue from all sources in 1947 was Rs. 11,00,000 (£82,500).

Accurate figures of expenditure cannot be given at present as the Crown Agents accounts for the latter end of the year have not yet been received, but it is estimated that it will be about £81,000.

Consumers at the end of 1947 numbered 3,069, compared with 2,736 at the same date last year.

OTHER PUBLIC WORKS

Maintenance of Buildings

Government own most of the buildings used for public purposes in the Colony and a large staff is maintained by the Public Works Department in maintaining them in a proper state of repair and carrying out minor improvements.

New Buildings

All new Government buildings were constructed departmentally by direct labour and the principal works completed in 1947 were:

	£
Conversion of an existing office into a Secondary School for boys	3,800
Conversion of an existing barrack in the Armed Police Lines into married quarters	2,000
Alterations to Prison Buildings	1,500
Extension to Office of Public Works Department	3,500
New Slaughter-House and Segregation Stable at Maalla	800
Construction of 40 working-class quarters at Sheikh Othman	9,000
Conversion of Cable and Wireless Building into flats for Government officials	2,700
Garages, tiffin room and store at Secretariat	1,500
Quarter for Police Inspector, Sheikh Othman	650
Quarters for two Police Inspectors, Maalla	700
New Public Bathing Place, Crater	500

Mechanical Workshop

A small mechanical workshop is maintained where all motor transport of the Public Health and Public Works Departments are serviced and repaired. Animal-drawn vehicles such as refuse carts, night-soil tumbler carts, etc., are also made and repaired.

Building Plans

All deposited building plans submitted by the general public are first checked by the P.W.D. and then passed to the respective townships for formal approval.

5. Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

PORT ADMINISTRATION

The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 34 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides), is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act, No. V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of four officials including the chairman and eight non-officials. The Trustees with the exception of the chairman are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor. The Board publishes an Aden Port Trust Administration Report annually.

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the Approach Channel and the Inner Mooring Basin, is 36 feet; there are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths suitable for large vessels; 5 second-class berths, including 1 oil berth suitable for vessels of medium size; 8 third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are connected to the land installation by submarine pipe-lines: all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes.

The Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and seven pilots.

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is a retired Officer of the Royal Navy, who is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Finance

The following statement shows the opening and closing balances with actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1947:

Opening balance on 1st April, 1946 .	Rs.	3,08,462	0	2
Receipts for the year 1946–47 . .		29,16,513	1	2
	Rs.	32,24,975	1	4
Expenditure for the year 1946–47 .		26,87,504	10	1
Closing balance on 31st March, 1947 .	Rs.	5,37,470	7	3

NOTE: The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION

General

During 1947 the Department of Public Relations and Information continued to be under the direct control of His Majesty's Government. In conformity with the need for economy the services of a full-time Public Relations Officer was dispensed with in the second half of the year, and the Protectorate Education Officer appointed to hold the position in addition to his other duties. Reductions were also made in clerical

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MM1

652

Statement of Expenditure for 1947–48 as compared with the Expenditure of the two previous years

	1947–48 Rs.	1946–47 Rs.	1945–46 Rs.
1. Governor	1,11,672	88,530	87,911
2. Administration and Social Services	21,379	—	—
3. Antiquities	6,087	11,595	—
4. Architectural and Town Planning	70,740	70,664	—
5. Audit	43,100	33,141	37,727
6. Ecclesiastical	2,703	7,502	7,248
7. Economic Control	1,04,375	1,41,523	—
8. Education	4,18,238	2,96,915	2,59,788
9. Excise and Salt	2,54,349	3,14,104	2,91,065
10. Judicial and Registration	1,29,936	1,14,115	1,07,633
11. Legal	48,746	39,718	—
12. Legislative Council	3,664	6,270	—
13. Medical and Public Health	14,47,358	10,09,942	8,19,703
14. Miscellaneous Services	7,64,263	13,88,726	1,76,489
15. Passenger Transport	—	1,14,635	—
16. Pensions and Gratuities	1,71,966	2,09,056	1,29,413
17. Perim	57,878	60,047	56,872
18. Police	8,82,521	5,80,144	4,43,036
19. Posts and Telephones	4,93,432	3,14,208	2,73,401
20. Prisons	1,14,708	82,335	73,559
21. Public Works, Water and Drainage	4,86,259	3,82,088	3,82,072
22. Public Works Electricity	7,45,110	5,74,890	5,87,868
23. Electricity Extraordinary	—	3,43,822	3,68,000
24. Public Works Recurrent	4,96,534	3,92,396	32,207
25. Public Works Extraordinary	14,51,515	8,70,905	7,05,726
26. Secretariat	2,98,526	2,40,625	2,44,143
27. Taxes on Income	39,841	27,834	27,350
28. Township Authority, Aden	3,69,470	3,48,753	2,41,746
29. Township Authority, Sheikh Othman	1,28,235	1,07,201	94,653
30. Trade Registration	22,518	16,729	15,465
31. Treasury	85,968	73,855	68,625
32. Veterinary	9,540	7,384	7,828
33. Emergency Measures	—	—	14,11,075
34. Aden Home Guards	—	—	1,334
35. Transfer to Reserve Fund	—	16,00,000	30,00,000
TOTAL Rs.	92,80,631	98,69,652	99,51,937

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MM1

652 *Statement of approximate Expenditure from 1st January, 1948, to 31st December, 1948*

Payments	*Total* Rs.
1. Governor	89,420
2. Administration and Social Service	23,814
3. Antiquities	6,555
4. Architectural and Town Planning	15,307
5. Audit	54,990
6. Ecclesiastical	726
7. Economic Control	98,679
8. Education	4,36,885
9. Excise and Salt	2,71,273
10. Judicial and Registration	1,43,263
11. Legal	52,797
12. Legislative Council	3,804
13. Medical and Public Health	15,99,234
14. Miscellaneous Services	11,57,755
15. Pensions and Gratuities	1,59,859
16. Perim	58,968
17. Police	9,55,326
18. Posts and Telephones	5,86,800
19. Prisons	1,41,213
20. Public Relation and Information Office	27,367
21. Public Works, Water and Drainage	5,43,306
22. Public Works, Electricity	9,13,465
23. Public Works, Recurrent	5,21,711
24. Public Works, Extraordinary	11,94,406
25. Secretariat	3,06,263
26. Taxes on Income	42,360
27. Township Authority, Aden	5,09,364
28. Township Authority, Sheikh Othman	1,46,055
29. Trade Registration	26,098
30. Treasury	1,07,241
31. Veterinary	10,623
32. Development (Expenditure from Surplus Fund)	6,55,514
TOTAL Rs.	1,08,60,441

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1948

Liabilities	Rs.	as.	pe.	Rs.	as.	pe.
Deposits						
Post Office Savings Bank	21,56,395	2	6			
Post Office Reserve Account	90,588	3	3			
General Provident Fund	1,79,463	4	0			
Non-Pensionable Employees Provident Fund	88,601	2	0			
Aden Centenary Poor Relief Fund	97,043	12	0			
Aden Cemetery Endowment Fund	9,647	9	5			
Supreme Court	78,713	9	4			
Fadhli State Investment Account	40,010	11	0			
Balhaf Government Investment Account	39,999	4	0			
Bir Ali Government Investment Account	19,999	10	0			
Custodian of Enemy Property	18,96,973	12	0			
Mukalla Government Investment Account	15,00,739	5	0			
Seiyun Government Investment Account	2,96,388	6	0			
				84,94,563	11	6
Other Deposits				38,51,173	3	11
TOTAL DEPOSITS				1,03,45,736	15	5
Draft and Remittances				1,512	10	0
Renewal and Replacement Fund, Water Supply and Drainage				6,32,004	12	1
Renewal and Replacement Fund, Electricity Department				9,40,151	6	5
Surplus Balance ex Aden Settlement Fund				30,15,020	7	1
Reserve Account				1,00,00,000	0	0
General Revenue Balance on 1st April, 1947	1,89,54,700	0	5			
Add Surplus for 1947/48	28,31,790	3	2			
	2,17,86,490	3	7			
Deduct Depreciation on Investments	11,84,025	10	0			
				2,06,02,464	9	7
TOTAL				Rs. 4,55,39,890	12	7

Assets	Rs.	as.	pe.	Rs.	as.	pe.
Investments						
Post Office Savings Bank	19,23,077	7	0			
General Provident Fund	1,68,504	1	0			
Non-Pensionable Employees Provident Fund	82,182	14	0			
Aden Cemetery Endowment Fund	8,040	0	0			
Aden Centenary Poor Relief Fund	97,043	12	0			
Fadhli State Surplus Fund	40,010	11	0			
Balhaf Government Surplus Fund	39,999	4	0			
Bir Ali Government Surplus Fund	19,999	10	0			
Custodian of Enemy Property	18,96,973	12	0			
Mukalla Government Surplus Fund	15,00,739	5	0			
Seiyun Government Surplus Fund	2,96,388	6	0			
Surplus Fund	3,39,83,496	4	0			
Renewal and Replacement Fund, Water Supply and Drainage	6,56,296	6	0			
Renewal and Replacement Fund, Electricity Department	9,25,903	12	0			
				4,16,38,655	8	0
Advances				3,45,761	8	3
Imprests				169	12	0
Cash						
Treasury	11,69,418	1	10			
Post Office	16,684	13	10			
Kamaran	19,337	0	5			
Crown Agents	2,615	0	0			
Joint Colonial Fund	21,60,000	0	0			
Indian Agents	1,23,620	4	6			
Supreme Court	600	2	9			
Mukalla	32,065	1	0			
Seiyun	29,182	8	0			
Township Authority, Sheikh Othman	1,781	0	0			
				35,55,304	0	4
TOTAL				Rs. 4,55,39,890	12	7

NOTE: An under-issue of Rs. 1,01,827.5.0 has been made in respect of Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme No. R214.

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MM1

652

6:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MM1

368 *Fire Standposts and other Free Supplies.* During 1948, 124,274,000 gallons of water representing 21·2 per cent of the total water raised was issued free of charge for fire-fighting, gardens, free standposts, Public Works etc. 13,965,000 gallons of water were issued free of charge to the general public from the 32 free standposts now erected in the various points of the Colony.

364 *Sterilisation of Water.* The whole of the water (except that supplied to Sheikh Othman gardens) is chlorinated before distribution, and the many bacteriological analyses made during the year proved that the water was eminently fit for domestic consumption.

Drainage Works. This covers the maintenance of the whole of the sewerage system in the Colony, with the exception of cleansing which is carried out by the Public Health Department.

652 *New Work.* The expenditure on new works during 1948 was Rs. 265,517. The principal items being shown below:

	Rs.
1. New house connection and minor extension to water mains	57,351
2. Minor drainage works	8,435
3. Sinking new boreholes at Sheikh Othman	74,000
4. New distribution mains	51,195
5. Store room at Isthmus Pump House	2,770
6. Quarter for pump cleaner	3,251
7. Extension of Maalla drainage	12,000
8. Two flushing tanks	3,576
9. New 9-inch water main from Sheikh Othman to Khormaksar	13,915

Finance. The total receipts for 1948 were Rs. 709,546 and the expenditure Rs. 653,896.

The total expenditure on the water supply since its inception to 31st December, 1948, is Rs. 7,024,204 and the amount received from the sale of water during the same period is Rs. 8,349,272.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

365 364 The Waterworks Department is also responsible for the construction and maintenance of all sewers in the Colony. All sewage discharges into the sea through five separate sea outfalls taken to just below low-water mark. Except at Sheikh Othman, where small primary settling tanks have been constructed, there are no sewage disposal works. In order to minimise the fouling of the harbour and beaches all water-closets are required to discharge into the sewers through a septic tank, where all solid matter is first liquefied.

Government have approached an eminent London firm of consulting engineers, with a view to the preparation of a complete sewerage scheme for the Colony.

The cleansing of sewers is carried out by the Public Health Department.

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MM1

Labour

464 1948 was a difficult year for labour. Due to the considerable increase in the cost of living, several strikes took place, and wages had to be increased to offset this rise.

There was a shortage of skilled carpenters and masons, early in the year, but due to Government's action in limiting the number of exit permits granted to these tradesmen to go to the Persian Gulf, where more lucrative employment was available with work in connection with oil development, the positions became easier, and most of the buildings scheduled for 1948 were completed.

Chapter 11: Communications

[496] There are no railways in the Colony and communications between the various townships is by road.

491 The main roads are constructed in bituminous macadam, and the carriageways are 20 feet in width. Some secondary roads are similarly constructed, but the majority are in water bound macadam. There are also about eight miles of streets in the bazaar area which have not yet been made up.

All bituminous and water-bound macadam roads are kept in reasonable repair, and as and when funds and materials permit, existing "earth roads" are made up. The usual specification is as follows: the carriageway is composed of 4 inches of bituminous macadam in two coats, 3 inches of coarse and 1 inch of fine, on 12 inches of hardcore foundation with 12 × 6 inches of rough chisel-dressed kerbing. Footpaths are of bituminous macadam or cement concrete on suitable foundations.

The Colony has:

Bituminous macadam roads	*Water-bound macadam roads*	*Unmade roads*	*Total*
34 miles	10 miles	16 miles	60 miles

•652 491 The Development Committee recommended that £200,000 of the surplus funds of the Colony should be used for improving the roads, and £15,000 of this sum was spent in making up roads in the bazaar area in 1948.

The roads are well signposted, and traffic lines superimposed where necessary. Road reflecting studs are also fitted on some dangerous corners.

Street lighting is by electricity, and all the main roads and the majority of the secondary roads are well lit.

The expenditure on roads during 1948 was £30,000.

6:Gt. Brit . Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MM1

632 services, the maintenance and improvement of roads, the provision of recreation facilities for the Aden public and the control of building operations. It has still been found necessary to maintain foodstuffs stalls in the municipal markets in order to ensure that the majority of the population can purchase essential foodstuffs, such as sugar and rice, at Government controlled prices.

435

362 During 1948 the Township Authorities were able to build a further 40 houses in Sheikh Othman for working class families, and recently 40 families were moved into them, their former insanitary mud and wattle hovels being destroyed thus removing a source of danger to public health. In Crater 12 houses were completed and allocated.

PORT ADMINISTRATION

504 The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up
647 to 34 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides), is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act, No. V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of four officials including the Chairman, and eight non-officials. The Trustees, with the exception of the Chairman, are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the approach channel and the inner mooring basin is 36 feet; there are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths, suitable for large vessels; 5 second-class berths, including 1 oil berth, suitable for vessels of medium size; 8 third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are connected to the land installation by submarine pipe line; all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes.

[502] The Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and nine pilots.

The Aden Port Trust publishes a separate Administration Report.

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Finance

652 The following statement shows the opening and closing balances with actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1948:

Opening balance on 1st April, 1947 .	Rs.	5,37,476	7 3
Receipts for the year 1947–48 . .		41,34,740	8 9
	Rs.	46,72,211	0 0
Expenditure for the year 1947–48 .		39,74,764	8 2
Closing balance on 31st March, 1948 .	Rs.	6,97,446	7 10

NOTE: The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1

563 fallen below Indians in numbers and influence. There has thus been a temptation for the less responsible sections of the Arab press to transfer to Indians the animosity previously stirred up against the Jews as an alien and wealthy race, extorting inflated profits from the poor ignorant Arab.

648 The feeling of solidarity between Arabs and Pakistanis has been demonstrated on the visits of H.M. Pakistani ships of war. At the same time it must be placed on record that British and Indian ships have been given most cordial receptions.

641 Some constitutional advance was made by the reduction of the property qualifications for electors to the Township Authority of Fortress, and the introduction of an income qualification, which increased the number of voters from 1,600 to 5,000. The next election will be held in March, 1951.

647 Social work has been helped by the formation of a Social Welfare
746 Advisory Council, which includes unofficial representatives of all races, and a Labour Advisory Board, also with substantial unofficial representation, has been set up.

362 The shortage of housing remains one of the most important problems facing Government. Some 280 working-class houses have been built by Government at Sheikh Othman, but these replace insanitary mat houses which were destroyed as the new buildings became available, and do not provide additional accommodation; it is estimated that at least 2,000 new houses are needed. The Government is examining new methods of cheap and rapid construction, and seeking means of financing a substantial housing programme from Government or private funds.

643 His Excellency Sir Reginald Champion, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., proceeded on leave prior to retirement in October, 1950. He served in Aden from 1928 to 1934; he was appointed Chief Secretary in 1942 and Governor in 1944.

000 Visitors to Aden included Mr. Bevin and Mr. Creech Jones, who called briefly in transit, and Sir T. Lloyd, Permanent Under Secretary of State who made a comprehensive tour of the Colony and Protectorate.

DEVELOPMENT

652 The finances of the Colony continue in a healthy condition and revenue remains buoyant. The financial year 1949-50 ended with a deficit of Rs. 10 lakhs compared with an estimated deficit of nearly Rs. 40 lakhs. Expenditure exceeded the estimate by over Rs. 6 lakhs and revenue was up by over Rs. 36 lakhs. Unfortunately it was not possible to carry out the full programme under the development plan, and expenditure on capital works fell short of that programme by Rs. 22 lakhs. The excess of expenditure over the estimate was due mainly to extraordinary expenditure on revision of salaries and rehabilitation loans, all of which were paid during 1949-50. On the other hand, the Colony's surplus balances were written down by over Rs. 20 lakhs owing to the sharp fall in the value of investments at the end of the

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1

financial year. Nevertheless, in spite of these adverse circumstances the year ended with a surplus balance of Rs. 181 lakhs compared with an estimated Rs. 173 lakhs. 652

For the 1950-51 financial year it was proposed to finance the development programme to the extent of Rs. 46 lakhs from surplus balances. Revised estimates for this year indicate that while revenue will be more productive than was anticipated it will not be possible to complete the full year's development programme and the balances on 31st March, 1951 are now estimated to be roughly Rs. 156 lakhs instead of Rs. 128 lakhs as was originally estimated.

In 1950 the revised Colony development plan made satisfactory progress, especially in regard to educational expansion and the provision of additional water supplies. Nearly Rs. 21 lakhs were spent on development during 1949-50 and it is expected that a further Rs. 37 lakhs will have been spent by 31st March, 1951. It is particularly gratifying to record the progress made with the educational five year Plan. The Technical College will be ready for occupation in 1951. Work on the Aden College is progressing satisfactorily and in accordance with the time-table. The Khusaf Valley Boys' School has been completed and the Maalla School has been enlarged. The second girls' school at Crater is already in use. As a result of the work undertaken there are now 4,000 places available in Government schools compared with 2,000 in 1947. Other works have made progress also. The road scheme continues and Rs. 3 lakhs are being provided in 1951 for further work. Another 84 working-class dwellings will have been built at Sheikh Othman by the end of 1951. The second stage in the building of the civil airport has begun and it is estimated that the terminal building should be ready for occupation early in 1952. Work on the water supplies continues satisfactorily, and some electricity plant materials have been received. 653 658

On the other side of the picture it must be recorded that rising costs and continued delay over the supply of key equipment has meant a further postponement of the date when the electricity and telephone development schemes can be brought into operation. Although the development programme costs were revised as recently as mid-1949, it is already apparent that these estimates no longer hold good and that the remaining part of the programme must be reviewed afresh in the near future. 653

A table of Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes follows this chapter as an Appendix. 1

1 [See p. 6, cat. 116, or cat. 65--Analyst]

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden mm

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1947-48 TO 1949-50

652

	1947–48 Rs.	1948–49 Rs.	1949–50 Rs.
1. Governor	1,11,672	92,558	1,07,152
2. Administration and Social Services	21,379	33,539	54,583
3. Antiquities	6,087	4,382	7,132
4. Architectural and Town Planning	70,740	—	—
5. Audit	43,100	65,976	1,04,359
6. Ecclesiastical	2,703	—	—
7. Economic Control	1,04,375	1,01,965	1,37,629
8. Education	4,18,238	5,42,723	7,97,681
9. Excise and Salt	2,54,349	2,40,136	2,71,588
10. Judicial and Registration	1,29,936	1,49,129	2,01,673
11. Legal	48,746	46,229	1,11,622
12. Legislative Council	3,664	4,018	3,918
13. Medical and Public Health	14,47,358	16,74,964	22,90,191
14. Miscellaneous	7,64,263	19,54,618	10,41,984
15. Pensions and Gratuities	1,71,966	1,82,376	4,26,787
16. Perim	57,878	63,751	86,910
17. Police	8,82,521	10,41,940	16,61,162
18. Post and Telephones	4,93,432	6,75,222	10,09,562
19. Prisons	1,14,708	1,37,889	1,47,169
20. Public Relations and Information Office	—	49,885	44,656
21. Public Works, Water Drainage	4,86,259	6,40,242	9,32,914
22. Public Works, Electricity	7,45,110	10,52,648	11,93,135
23. Public Works, Recurrent	4,96,534	5,22,275	7,58,327
24. Public Works, Extraordinary	14,51,515	8,19,556	10,66,686
25. Secretariat	2,98,526	3,04,143	4,43,352
26. Taxes on Income	39,841	41,985	65,385
27. Township Authority, Aden	3,69,470	4,36,056	4,84,278
28. Township Authority, Sheikh Othman	1,28,235	1,54,347	1,99,063
29. Trade Registration	22,518	34,953	53,634
30. Treasury	85,968	1,16,568	1,86,702
31. Veterinary	9,540	11,688	17,771
32. Development and Expenditure from Surplus Balance	—	18,70,720	17,82,023
33. Colonial Development and Welfare Fund	—	1,324	3,05,840
TOTAL Rs.	92,80,631	130,67,805	159,94,868

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1950

LIABILITIES	Rs. a. p.	AMOUNT Rs. a. p.
DEPOSITS :		
Post Office Savings Bank	28,05,305 1 9	
General Provident Fund	1,65,403 13 0	
Non-Pensionable Employees—Provident Fund	3,05,796 14 0	
Aden Centenary Poor Relief Fund	92,565 14 0	
Aden Cemetery Endowment Fund	9,647 9 5	
Supreme Court	63,657 2 1	
Balhaf Government Investment Account	49,092 2 0	
Bir Ali Govt. Investment Account	19,806 5 0	
Mukalla Government Investment Account	10,51,784 12 0	
Saiun Government Investment Account	16,557 6 0	
Custodian of Enemy Property ...	12,45,942 4 0	
Widows' & Orphans' Pension Fund	1,36,305 5 0	
Fadhli State Investment Account	39,912 3 0	
		60,03,776 11 3
OTHER DEPOSITS		38,08,352 13 10
TOTAL DEPOSITS ...		98,12,129 9 1
Renewals and Replacements Fund—Water Supply		5,27,096 0 4
Renewals and Replacements Fund—Electricity Supply		9,74,210 15 2
Reserve Fund		100,00,000 0 0
Surplus Balance Ex Aden Settlement Fund		30,18,020 7 1
General Revenue Balance as at 1st April, 1949	212,66,190 7 4	
Less—Deficit for 12 months ended 31st March, 1950	10,57,477 11 2	
	2,02,08,712 12 2	
Less—Depreciation on Invest/m'ts	20,52,188 1 0	1,81,56,524 11 2
TOTAL Rs. ...		4,24,87,524 10 10

ASSETS	Rs. a. p.	AMOUNT Rs. a. p.
INVESTMENTS :		
Post Office Savings Bank... ...	18,32,389 5 0	
General Provident Fund	1,99,524 9 0	
Non-Pensionable Employees—Provident Fund	1,63,395 15 0	
Aden Centenary Poor Relief Fund	92,565 14 0	
Aden Cemetery Endowment Fund	7,600 0 0	
Balhaf Government Surplus Fund	49,092 2 0	
Bir Ali Government Surplus Fund	19,806 5 0	
Mukalla Government Surplus Fund	10,51,784 12 0	
Sai'un Government Surplus Fund	16,557 6 0	
Custodian of Enemy Property ...	12,45,130 10 0	
Widows' & Orphans' Pension Fund	66,220 4 0	
Fadhli State Surplus Fund ...	39,912 3 0	
Surplus Fund Investments ...	3,22,18,160 7 0	
Renewals and Replacements Fund —Water Supply...	5,70,066 7 0	
Renewals and Replacements Fund —Electricity Supply	9,34,034 10 0	
		384,66,260 13 0
Advances		7,10,779 10 9
Imprests		100 0 0
Drafts and Remittances		38,067 14 0
CASH :		
Treasury	9,57,720 7 1	
Crown Agents	6,367 13 0	
Joint Colonial Fund	20,26,666 11 0	
Supreme Court	899 2 5	
Township Authority, Sh. Othman	1,473 11 7	
Kamaran	52,121 9 6	
Indian Agents	56,756 3 0	
Sai'un	21,059 2 0	
Mukalla	61,500 10 0	
Post Office	16,985 7 6	
British Agent, W.A.P.	3,037 7 0	
Abyan Board	68,185 1 0	
		32,72,773 5 1
		424,87,981 10 10

Note.—An amount of Rs. 29,639 11 0 was due to the Colony from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1

652

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1952

ADEN COLONY

LIABILITIES

	£	s.cts.	£	s.cts.
DEPOSITS:				
Post Office Savings Bank ..	292,753	7.64		
General Provident Fund ..	15,256	7.47		
Non-Pensionable Employees Provident Fund	35,496	8.52		
Aden Centenary Poor Relief Fund	6,057	11.92		
Aden Cemetery Endowment Fund	732	11.38		
Supreme Court	4,954	7.09		
Belhaf Government Investment Account	6,649	10.56		
Bir Ali Government Investment Account	2,747	17.16		
Mukalla Government Investmen Account	72,811	3.26		
Sai'un Government Investment Account	1,128	18.28		
Fadhli State Investment Account	3,000	16.09		
Custodian of Enemy Property	16,644	4.00		
Aden Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund	22,535	3.15		
			480,768	6.52
Other Deposits			560,515	14.48
			1,041,284	1.00
RENEWALS AND REPLACEMENT FUNDS				
Water Supply			43,984	3.61
Electricity Supply			80,084	9.54
Drafts and Remittances			2,952	9.63
Development Fund			1,000,000	0.00
Reserve Fund			750,000	0.00
Surplus Balance ex Aden Settlement Fund			226,351	10.66
General Revenue Balance as at 1st April, 1951	1,593,608	3.48		
Deduct: Deficit for 12 months ended 31st March, 1952 ..	625,187	9.28		
	968,420	14.20		
Deduct: Depreciation on Investments	260,206	1.64		
			708,214	12 56
TOTAL			3,852,871	7.00

ASSETS

	£	s.cts.	£	s.cts.
CASH:				
Treasury	61,612	14.58		
Crown Agents	543	9.83		
Joint Colonial Fund	815,000	0.00		
Supreme Court	47	4.50		
Township Authority, Sheikh Othman	72	3.20		
Kamaran	3,075	15.26		
Indian Agents	3,583	3.59		
Seiyun	2,031	4.71		
Mukalla	1,295	9.38		
Post Office	1,980	4.85		
British Agent W.A.P. ..	251	5.89		
			889,492	17.79
Advances			3,984	18.35
Imprest			73	15.51
INVESTMENTS:				
Post Office Savings Bank ..	254,751	13.17		
General Provident Fund ..	10,538	7.50		
Non-Pensionable Employees Provident Fund	33,399	15.25		
Aden Centenary Poor Relief Fund	6,057	11.92		
Aden Cemetery Endowment Fund	504	0.00		
Belhaf Government Surplus Fund	6,142	0.83		
Bir Ali Government Surplus Fund	2,747	17.17		
Mukalla Government Surplus Fund	72,811	3.33		
Sai'un Government Surplus Fund	1,128	18.33		
Fadhli State Surplus Fund ..	2,919	10.00		
Custodian of Enemy Property	16,644	4.00		
Aden Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund	20,647	0.09		
RENEWALS & REPLACEMENTS FUND:				
Water Supply	40,806	8.92		
Electricity Supply	66,246	11.96		
Surplus Fund	2,423,974	12.88		
			2,939,319	15.35
TOTAL			3,852,871	7.00

Notes: (i) An amount of £11,168 10.16 was due to the Colony from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote on 31st March, 1952, in respect of Schemes R 214 A & B (£419 19.50) and No. D 916 (£10,748 1.66)

(ii) There is no public debt.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1

871 *Numbers of Schools and Pupils*

875 The number of schools in 1952 were :

Type of School	*Primary*	*Boys' Intermediate*	*Secondary*	*Primary*	*Girls' Intermediate*	*Secondary*
Government	6	1	2	4	1	—
Aided	8	5	2	7	4	2
Independent (recognised)	7	3	1	4	—	—

As at 31st March, 1952, there were 2,397 boys and 902 girls (with 129 teachers) attending Government schools ; 1,844 boys and 699 girls (with 104 teachers) attending aided schools ; and 891 boys and 178 girls (with 39 teachers) attending recognised independent schools.

Expenditure on Education

652 During the financial year 1951–52 £78,172 was spent by the Education Department of which £68,813 was recurrent expenditure. Grants-in-aid (recurrent) amounted to £7,346 and grants-in-aid (capital) to £8,952.

Studies abroad

658 In March, 1952, there were eight men and one woman studying in the United Kingdom and Ireland at the expense of Government ; in addition there were five private male scholars paying their own expenses but sponsored by Government. They are taking the following courses :

	Men	*Women*	*Sponsored Men*
Nursing	3	1	—
Medicine	3	—	—
Teaching	2	—	—
Engineering	—	—	2
Law	—	—	2
Architecture	—	—	1

875 In addition, there were four girls studying at the Training College, Khartoum, two of whom returned during the year to teach.

Teacher Training

In 1952 no more than 12 men were under training of whom only eight were new to the profession ; the other four were withdrawn for training from Government or aided schools. The training curriculum was revised and the required standard of education at entry was raised. Girls go into training at a much earlier age direct from the Government Intermediate School after seven years of schooling and are easier to recruit though there is serious wastage through early marriage. One girl was under training during 1952.

To strengthen the local staff two Indian men teachers were employed at the Government Secondary School and three women teachers from Egypt at the Government girls' schools. Some aided and independent schools (notably the Gujrati school) import teachers, mainly from India.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1

Medical and Public Health Department

647 743 744 The Medical Department is divided into three sections under the control of a Director. The three sections include a Medical Division, Public Health Division and Port Health Division.

The Medical Division is responsible for the curative side and comprises a large hospital of 350 beds and three smaller dispensaries for the treatment of out-patients.

The Public Health Division is responsible principally for environmental hygiene and sanitation. In a more specialised field greater attention is being paid to tuberculosis. It is intended in the future to lay more emphasis on the prevention of tuberculosis and towards this end one of the first priorities is the recruitment of a whole-time tuberculosis officer.

Preliminary plans have been produced for the construction of a new hospital.

759 The following medical staff were in the Colony at the end of 1952 :

	Government	*Mission*	*Companies*	*Private Practice*
Director of Medical Services	1			
Medical Superintendent	1			
Medical Superintendent, Clinic	1			
Surgical Specialist	1			
Medical Officers	9	3	3	11
Assistant Medical Officers	9			
Lady Assistant Medical Officers	2			
Matron	1			
Nursing Sisters	15	2		
Dental Officer (part time)	1			
Assistant Dental Officer	1			
Nursing Orderlies	148			

Expenditure

652 Central Government capital expenditure during 1951 was estimated at £13,000 and recurrent expenditure on the whole Medical Department was estimated at £155,000.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

[161] 362 Because the population is continually increasing, there is still a serious housing shortage and it is estimated that there are 25,000 squatters' huts in the Colony. Delay over the preparation of town planning schemes held up housing development, which is now getting under way. Outline town plans for most of the areas of the Colony are almost complete.

Government has already built 524 working-class houses at Sheikh Othman, with the assistance of a 33⅓ per cent grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. A further 240 houses are planned for the next two years. Several of the large employers of labour have embarked on extensive housing schemes for their staff.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1

Chapter 8: Legislation

1951

In 1951, 24 Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the more important: 464

The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1951), which made it an offence for any person to employ children as coal coolies, an employment unsuitable for children.

The Port Trust Ordinance (No. 3 of 1951), which consolidated and amended the statutory powers of the Trustees of the Port of Aden. It replaced the Aden Port Trust Act, 1888 (Bombay Act V of 1888). 505

The Income Tax Ordinance (No. 5 of 1951), which repealed and replaced the former Income Tax Ordinance (Cap. 67), which was based on the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922, and introduced up-to-date legislation based on the model Income Tax Ordinance advocated by the Secretary of State. The change involved no departure from the basic principles governing the incidence and scope of the tax but was directed solely to securing better and more practical machinery. 651

The Criminal Courts (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 7 of 1951), the primary purpose of which is to do away with warrant case procedure in trials and to replace it with a consolidated procedure similar in principle to that in summons cases. This is to avoid the unnecessary prolongation of proceedings in warrant cases which that procedure entailed. 695

The Pensions (Increase) Ordinance (No. 10 of 1951), which introduced a scale of increases of pensions payable to officers who retired on pension prior to 1st January, 1946. 657

The Coinage and Currency Ordinance (No. 11 of 1951), under which the currency issued by the East African Currency Board replaced the existing Indian currency prescribed as legal tender under the provisions of the Coinage and Currency Ordinance (Cap. 25). 652

The Exchange Control (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 12 of 1951), which provided for the making of ancillary Exchange Control Regulations to replace certain portions of the Defence (Finance) Regulations, 1941.

The Stamp Duty (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 13 of 1951), which changed the method of paying stamp duty from the affixing of special adhesive stamps to rubber or metal stamped endorsements. Fees not exceeding *Shs.*2 may still, if desired, be paid by adhesive stamps but these stamps shall be ordinary postage stamps. 651

The Court Fees (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 15 of 1951), which effected a change in the method of paying court fees by making provision for the collection and denotation of all court-fees, irrespective of amount, by endorsement, but as a matter of convenience small fees not exceeding *Shs.*2 may optionally be collected and denoted by ordinary postage stamps.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MMI

000 which provided mainly for the better enforcing of discipline in the Force.

652 The General Loan and Stock Ordinance (No. 20 of 1952), which set out the terms and conditions under which loans may be raised by the Government of Aden Colony under separate legislation and provided for the creation of Aden Colony stock. It is similar in form to legislation passed in other Colonies.

The General Local Loan Ordinance (No. 21 of 1952), which set out the terms and conditions under which loans may be raised locally in the Colony by the issue of debentures by the Government of the Colony under separate legislation. It is similar in form to legislation passed in other Colonies.

The Trustee Investment in Aden Government Securities Ordinance (No. 22 of 1952), which provided safeguards to facilitate the investment of trust and other funds in the United Kingdom in Aden Government securities.

871 The Education Ordinance (No. 23 of 1952), which made provision for control of education in the Colony. This legislation was necessitated by the expansion of both Government and private education.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

692 Aden Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court. Appeals from the Supreme Court are heard by Her Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

There are subordinate civil and criminal courts. Subordinate civil business is transacted by the Court of Small Causes. This Court is presided over by the Chief Magistrate, who is the Judge of the Small Causes Court, assisted by one of the other two Magistrates as additional Judge. In addition, there are Magistrate's Courts at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman.

671 The criminal system of law is based on that of India, modified by local ordinances. The Indian Penal Code is in force in the Colony.

691 The commonest type of litigation is that between landlord and tenant under the Aden Rent Restriction Ordinance and the majority of the suits under this head are claims by landlords for possession against their tenants.

674 691 The numbers of the civil and criminal cases filed in the Courts of the Colony during the years 1951 and 1952 were as follows:

Supreme Court

	1951	1952
Original Criminal	3	5
Criminal Appeals	77	123
Criminal Revision	22	15
Original Civil	476	566
Civil Appeals	19	22

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1

A new three-million gallon reservoir and a new pump-house will be completed in 1953.

The waterworks are operated by the Public Works Department.

Revenue derived from the sale of water during 1951 and 1952 was £733,740 and £866,900 and expenditure was £756,950 and £864,035 respectively.

ELECTRICITY

A public supply of electricity was instituted in 1926 and the plant consisted initially of three 330 kVA. turbo-generating sets with oil fire boilers. By the end of 1947 various extensions had taken place and the installed capacity consisted of two 1,200 kW. turbo-generating sets and one 750-kW. set, with corresponding boiler capacity. In addition, two 250 kW. diesel sets were installed in an adjacent power station. This capacity had not been increased by the end of 1952 and demand has exceeded the available capacity of the plant for some time. The Electricity Department provides supplies to both civilian and military consumers, but in recent years it has been necessary to operate military standby plant during peak periods.

The following are the particulars of the present supply :

Generation and HT distribution : 6,600 volts, 3 phase, 50 cycles.
Local distribution LT supply : 400/230 volts, 3 phase, 4 wire.

The following are the particulars of generation, revenue and consumers for 1951 and 1952 :

Year	*Units Generated*	*Total Revenue*	*Number of Consumers*
1951	12,175,971	£151,623	5,281
1952	14,167,635	£231,244	6,131

A new power station is under construction which will comprise initially two 5,000-kW. sets with the necessary boiler capacity. Work is expected to be completed early in 1954.

PUBLIC WORKS

Buildings

Contractors have completed or are in the process of building the following offices and quarters :

10 Experimental Class 'C' houses, Hedjuff.
4 houses for subordinate staff, Electricity Department.
6 erectors' quarters, New Power Station.
10 servants' quarters, Officers' Houses, Khormaksar.
4 houses for Government officers, Khormaksar.
3 blocks of 'A' Class flats, Maalla.
15 houses for subordinate staff, Crater.
Aden College (see Chapter 7).
40 sweepers' quarters, Crater.
8 offices for the Income Tax Department.
New Printing Press Building.
Extensions and additions to the Maternity Clinic, Crater.
Conversion of the old Protectorate College to a block of 4 flats.

APPENDIX II

Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes

Scheme No.	Administering Authority	Description	Issues from the C.D. & W. Vote for the period 1/4/46 to 31/3/50	Issues for year ending 31/3/51	Issues for year ending 31/3/52	Issues for year ending 31/3/53	Total C.D. & W. Issues
			£	£	£	£	£
D 792 & A	Colony	Working class dwellings .	12,500	5,000	5,000	5,000	27,500
D 916	"	Civil Aviation Facilities .	19,300	1,000	11,150	24,500	55,950
D 622 & A	Protectorate	Appointment of an Irrigation Engineer . .	2,850	—	770	200	3,820
D 689 & A	"	Appointment of an Irrigation Surveyor . .	3,264	1,169	1,532	—	6,325
D 806	"	Education Grant . .	500	*350*	300	—	450
D 853 & A	"	Irrigation Improvements .	161,550	108,000	—	—	269,550
D 876	"	Hospital Equipment . .	1,600	—	430	—	2,030
D 958	"	Anti-Malaria Survey .	4,100	*280*	280	—	4,100
D 972 & A	"	Education (Eastern Prot.) .	7,450	*3,000*	4,700	4,800	13,950
D 982	"	Scholarships for Teacher Training . . .	1,000	1,380	—	—	2,380
D 987	"	Education (Western Prot.) .	4,150	1,000	600	5,800	11,550
D 1035	"	Road Improvements (Eastern) . . .	5,000	9,650	700	—	15,350
D 1064	"	Road Surveyor (Western) .	—	—	300	1,000	1,300
D 1078	"	Geological Survey . .	7,000	*3,000*	5,500	—	9,500
D 1251	"	Dispensary, Abyan . .	—	—	650	—	650

G. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden MM/ Headquarters MM2.
A 652 H 652

3:Royal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 M1 Middle East
Aden MM1

439 Restrictions imposed by Eritrea and Somalia on the importation of goods from Aden were causing some dissatisfaction.

491 The Colony is served by good roads which extend to Shaikh Othman and Lahej. Increasing use is being made of motor 494 vehicles on some 700 miles of tracks in the Western Aden Pro- 505 tectorate, but communications with the Hadramaut coast are 506 almost entirely by sea or air. Since the Colony ceased to be 205 administered by the Government of India in 1937, it has had 436 its own postal administration and issued its own stamps. When India became independent in 1947, the Aden Government began to consider abandoning the rupee as the legal currency, but the change to the East African shilling (divided into 100 cents) was not effected until October 1951, when Aden came under the jurisdiction of the East African currency board.

651 The main sources of revenue are income tax, excess profits 652 and other direct taxes, and excise duties. Revenue for 1951–2 was £1,577,646 and expenditure £1,597,400 plus a contribution of £1 million to the development fund. The development plan, as revised in 1949, envisaged the expenditure in three years of £2,023,000, of which 53 per cent was to be provided by the Colony's own surplus balances and 15 per cent by the British Government under the Colonial Development and Welfare vote, while it was hoped to raise the remainder (£660,000) as loans in London. Further proposals for development until 1956–7 at an additional cost of nearly £4 million were being considered by the Colonial Office at the end of 1952. In 1953 development plan expenditure approved[1] for the Colony and Protectorates reached a total of £6,270,000, of which £850,000 came from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and 658 £5,420,000 from local loans and resources.[2] Meanwhile, under [873 the educational part of the 1949 programme (16 per cent of the 874] total) an Aden College of upper secondary status and a technical college have been built, and a number of primary and secondary schools built or enlarged. In 1952 3,152 boys and 1,562 girls were receiving primary, and 1,552 boys and 256 girls secondary education in government or private schools. Egyptian women teachers were being employed in post-primary schools owing to the shortage of qualified Aden women. Overseas scholarships to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Great

[1] In principle, but subject to further revision.

[2] In December of that year the Aden Government floated a public loan for the first time for the financing of development works, including a new power station, a new telephone exchange, and major water improvements. A total of £1,330,000 was issued in 4½ per cent stock of which £480,000 was taken up for Colonial Government funds, £100,000 reserved for public subscription in Aden, and £750,000 was placed on the London market.